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JOCKEYS OF

CUSTANCE.

ENGLAND N° 5.

(From a Photograph by HANNAH and KENT, and Published by Mr. MASON, Fine Arts Repository, Brighton.)

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Round 2—No sooner did the jaw as to completely floor his opponent than Owens' right hand came down on the jaw as to completely floor his opponent. Round 3—Evans rather slow to time. Owens, on getting within distance, raised, and threw his man close to the left—a hot up. In the closing he got well on the back of his opponent. Round 4—Some very severe exchanges took place in this round, give and take being the order of the day, neither flinching, the tables being turned. Round 5—Owens came up on his feet, and forced Owens down. Round 6—The story as to completely floor his opponent, and delivered such a vicious

him in the close third Evans, who had the opportunity to take advantage he followed up, and made a score of 13 and last—were all in favour of Owens, who, his assistant, and only to receive punishment for his part in the 15th and last round, game he had lost (he Evans) was getting very weak, and faint, and last round, it was apparent that his daylight was fast "going up." Since the constant visitations of his opponent to the sponge in token of defeat—the 12th round having occupied

BIRMINGHAM.

From first to last it was very evident that Evans was overmatched and out-
 ermost, thus enabling Owens to score his most-
 as ever put his hands up. Owens will prove a tough
 to his weight, being very light, Owens will prove a tough

JAMES LITTLE MILL BETWEEN PICKETS AND YOUNG CORMACK IN THE HOME CITY. AND his astute admirers of the metropolis closed their sports of the week on Saturday with a determined tilt for a tonner in a prize, subscribed for by a few of young saw patrons, at the Chase and Hotel, across the street from the opera, Haymarket, of which most both of the players are members. William Little, the champion of the home city, was the first to be defeated, his side losing. It is really unnecessary to enter into any detailed account of the proceedings, and it would in all probability have been decided upon the first round.

The first round was so close that it leaves the astute observer in doubt as to the victor. In all, the two contestants were evenly matched. In the second round, the victor was the sparring and gained first blood from Pinch's lesser, with the deer punch of the first round. Pinch persevered in the fifth round on the call by a "clinging" and "repeatedly during the latter portion of the same, holding his nose as he was taken to the share of punishment, and imploring that he should be allowed to turn the tables." The victor was the sparring and, as the referee declared him the winner, and left the rag man resigning at the position, and the victor complained that his arm and ribs were hurt. CORRESPONDENT.

[illegible]

was, "We have not come to give the rounds the side of a loaf, but we are ready to give along slogging fight, neither of the kind that is knocked down blow; but in the 63th round, whilst giving Hoxey a cross cut, fell with his opponent and, his face coming whilst giving Hoxey a cross cut, the pool of blood was on his face, and he was out for 33 mins. Hoxey was knocked completely out, and when coming back to the ring, the pool of blood was on his face, and he was out for 33 mins. Hoxey was consequently declared the winner, and he was given a cross cut, and he was given a cross cut, and he was given a cross cut, as he deserve it. Had the fight proceeded, the winner would have proved somewhat different, as Norbury certainly led the tramp card."

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to business, and purest spirit, mark him as Theatre, and by which
this support so liberally bestowed on them, &c., Jenny hoped to
at any time. Luncheon as usual. This Society, being gone by, China
are solicited, as Mr. J. says, "I have been told," & Jenny, as
young talented friends, and one of Jenny's kind promises, Jenny,
preside, assisted by many of the old and young friends, and
the museum in the course of erection upon the premises, and
it is fixed for Monday week, the 16th, under the free to all.
The first set of gentlemen friends wanted, the 16th, under the free to all.
territory risk—Agents wanted for Arthur Granger's (New Patent)
Paper Cuffs and Collars in every variety at 16, 2d, 2d,
4, 6d, per gross; Patent Safety Valves at 16, 2d, 2d,
cases and terms.

Stampa—Cheap Stationery, Printing, and
House, 308, High Holborn, W.C.

POULTRY AND PIGEONS.

FORTHCOMING POULTRY SHOWS.

WAKEFIELD.—Aug. 13. Sec. J. Croshaw, jun. Horticultural Produce, Pigs, Dogs, Poultry, and Pigeons.

COTTINGHAM.—Aug. 17. Sec. J. Brittain. Flour, Fruit, Farm Produce, Poultry, and Pigeons. Entries close Aug. 14.

BUTLEY AGRICULTURAL.—Aug. 18. Sec. R. Whitlam. Stock, Poultry, Dogs, &c.

ALEXANDRA PARK.—Aug. 22 to 25. Sec. W. Houghton. Poultry, Pigeons, and Rabbits.

WHITWORTH AND ROCHDALE.—At Rochdale, Aug. 24. Sec. R. Twissdale. Cattle, &c., Dogs, and Poultry.

HALIFAX AGRICULTURAL.—Aug. 27. Sec. W. Irvine. Holmfild. Stock, Poultry, Pigeons, Dogs, &c. Entries close Aug. 13.

PUDSEY.—August 30. Sec. E. Hutton. Pudsey, near Leeds. Floral produce, Pigs, Poultry, and Pigeons. Entries close Aug. 27.

POCKLINGTON.—Aug. 30. Sec. T. Grant. Entries close Aug. 22.

DEWBURY.—Aug. 31. Sec. F. Aked.

DEANE AGRICULTURAL (at Ramworth).—Aug. 31. Sec. J. Drysdale. Cattle, Horses, Produce, Poultry. Entries close Aug. 29.

MANCHESTER AGRICULTURAL.—Sept. 7, 8. Sec. J. B. Catter. Knutsford.

WESTWORTH.—Sept. 30. Sec. J. Biran, Rotherham. Poultry. Entries close Sept. 10.

ISLINGTON AGRICULTURAL HALL.—Oct. 1, 3, and 4. Sec. J. Douglas. Poultry, Pigeons, and Rabbits. Entries close Sept. 17.

WOUNCESTER.—Oct. 12 and 13. Sec. Mr. J. Holland. Entries close Sept. 29.

SUNDERLAND AND NEWCASTLE SOCIETY.—Nov. 1 to 3. Sec. G. R. Potts. Poultry Pigeons. Entries close Oct. 15.

HAMPSHIRE AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.—At Southampton, Nov. 22 to 24. Sec. F. Warren. British and Foreign Cage Birds. Entries close Nov. 10.

BIRMINGHAM.—Nov. 28 to Dec. 1. Sec. J. B. Lythall. Stock: Implements, Roots, Poultry, and Pigeons. Entries close Nov. 1.

COAK.—Jan. 3, 4. Sec. J. C. Perry.

SCHEDULE OF THE COTTINGHAM POULTRY SHOW.—The annual exhibition of the Cottesham Poultry Show, will be held on Aug. 17. A first prize of 10s. and a second of 5s. is offered for a cock and hen and also for a cockerel and pullet of each of the following varieties:—Spanish, Dorking; Cochin; Game; Black and Brown Bantams; Game other varieties; Hamburgs, the four varieties; Gold-bantams; Game Bantams; the Extra Varieties; and Farm-yard Cross. There is also a selling class for fowls valued at 30s. and classes for Poultry, Guinea-fowls, Turkeys, Geese, and Ducks, three varieties. The Pigeon prizes are 5s. and 2s. 6d. for the usual classes. A number of extra pigeon prizes are offered by Mr. Summers: 10s. for the best Red-headed and Yellow-headed Nuns, 5s. for the best Blue Baid-headed and Black-headed Tumblers, and 4s. for Nuns with the ordinary colours reversed—viz. white head, light, and tail, and black body. We shall be anxious to know how this offer has been responded to, as we know of no birds answering to the description. The entrance fee is 1s. for poultry, 6d. for pigeons; in the extra pigeon classes, 2s., 1s., and 6d.

SCHEDULE OF THE WORCESTER POULTRY SHOW.—The annual exhibition of poultry will be held at Worcester on October 12 and 13. The sums of 22 and 41 are offered for first and second prizes respectively. The birds are to be of the present year's breeding. The classes are:—Spanish, Dorking, Brahma, two of Polish, three of Game, three of Chocking, four of Hamburgs, Any other Variety, Single Game Cockerel, three of Bantams (any age), Turkeys, Geese, three of Ducks, and a useful selling class for Birds of Any Age, the price of the pen not to exceed £2; two prizes of £1 10s. and 10s. are offered in this class. The entry fee to this class is 3s. 6d., to all the other classes 5s. Mr. John Holland, Chesnut-walk Worcester is the hon. secretary.

PROFITABLE POULTRY AT THE ANTIPODES.—From the *Melbourne Freeman* we find that the rearing of poultry for agricultural stock is profitably followed in that country. "A gentleman," writes the editor, "sent into public sale twenty pens of Dorking fowl, in all sixty birds, and the account-sold shows something about £80, or in other words, as much as ten good milch cows would sell for. Some of these birds, at six or seven months old, weighed over 9lbs. and Mr. Ryan's care and judgment in producing such a lot of fowl cannot be too highly commended. It may be easy enough to produce a bird or two at a poultry show, fed by and trimmed for the occasion; but the true test of merit, in an industrial point, altogether depends upon the large number for sale, and the uniform excellence of the lot. Mr. Ryan's stock originally consisted of a bird picked up here and there, together with one or two imported birds. From these he bred largely, then selected; and it is from those selected birds that his present stock have come. This is the way in which the very best herds and flocks have been produced—it is simply breeding by selection and not by chance."

"Now what, in the name of common sense, is to prevent the farmer in England breeding fowls with a profit, and in such numbers as to render poultry more accessible than it is? We do not say that such prices as Mr. Ryan's got could be had; but, 12s. to 15s. may always be obtained for Dorkings, and in these times poultry at this price would prove far more profitable to the farmer than many other kinds of live stock."

GOOSE BREEDING.—The following practical remarks on the subject

of rearing geese are from one of the reports of the American Department of Agriculture:—"A goose are long-lived, so they are long in reaching maturity, not becoming good for breeding purposes before they are from three to five years of age. The third or fourth year is as early as desirable to mate geese for this purpose. Then, having selected the best of their kind, one gander to no more than two geese (and some males will only mate with one female), and the gander not related to the geese, the breeder may consider that he is supplied with a good breeding stock for at least the next twenty years, or for life. In confirmation of this statement, Mr. S. Jacques, of Boston, wrote, in 1850, of a Bremen goose that his father imported in 1821: 'She has never failed to lay from twelve to sixteen eggs every year for the last twenty-seven years, and has always been an excellent breeder and nurse, as has all the stock bred from her. I had the curiosity to weigh one of her brood when nine months old exactly, and his weight, in feather, sent up twenty-two pounds in the opposite scale.' The earlier the goslings are hatched in spring the better, and there is no agent so good for this purpose as the goose, though the ducks do very well. Hens appear to have too dry a heat for the purpose, and though a part of the eggs may hatch, the goslings are not as strong as those hatched by the goose or a duck. For the first twenty-four hours after hatching, the chickens, the young require no feeding. On the second day they will begin to nibble a little fine grass, or young clover, from a fresh sod placed near the nest. They will also want a little scalded oatmeal, or a few bread crumbs, and a shallow vessel of water. If the weather is fine, it will soon do to 'turn them out to grass,' but they should be housed every night and during stormy weather, on a dry floor, until several weeks old. And the better the young are fed for the rest of the season, the larger and better the autumn goslings."

AGRICULTURAL HALL POULTRY AND PIGEON SHOW.—The following additional classes have been added to the schedule. One for carrier cocks, and one for carrier hens, not black or dun, and one each for magpies, dragons, and nuns. The great liberality of the prize list, and

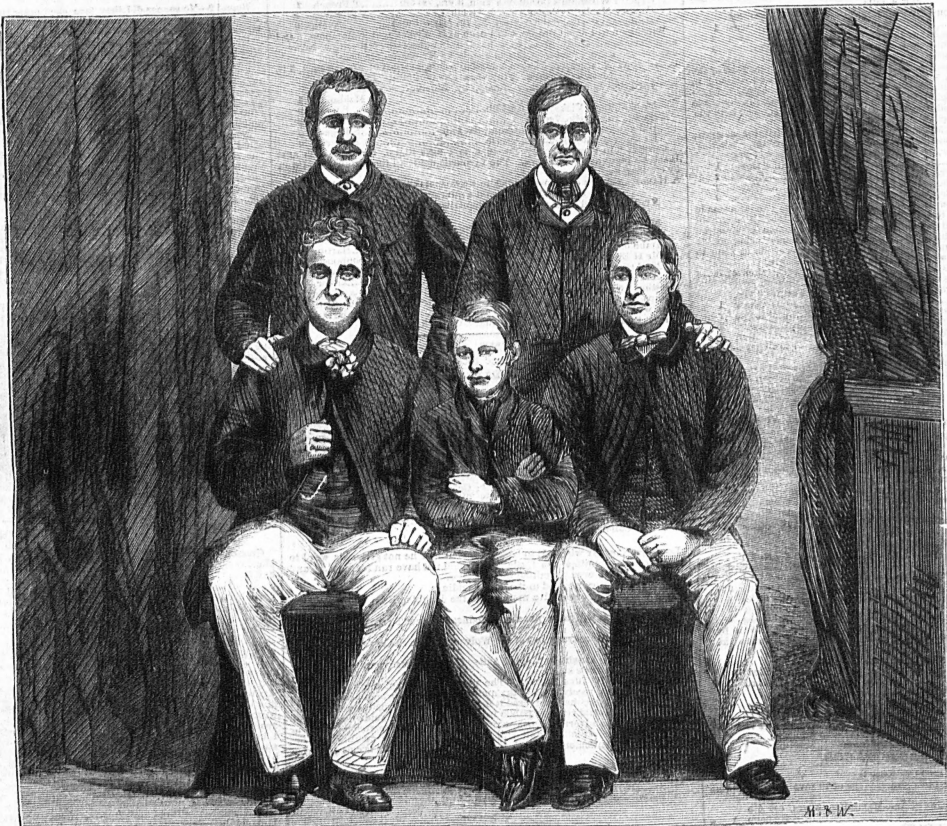
fish were uncommonly numerous, showing themselves freely in every pool and ford, they would not look at the fly, and even the minnow failed to attract them. The river is now, however, getting into fine condition. Last week Mr. Peabody and Mr. Lampton landed 16 grise and 7 fine trout.

THE SEVY.—Fishing the Rother water on Monday evening, the 25th, after six o'clock, Sir A. P. Gordon-Cumming, Bart. of Altyre, killed 10 new-run salmon and grise, the former up to 18lb., the latter from 3lb. to 6lb. On Tuesday Sir Alexander killed 12 salmon and grise, the largest 14lb.; and on Wednesday he had eight fine fish, from 4lb. to 8lb.; and Thursday, before leaving for home, he had six, ranging in all 3lb. to 3 lb. in three days, certainly very successful fishing. The fish being fresh from the sea, and all killed with the finest possible tackle, afforded an unusual amount of sport. Three other fish were lost owing to the extremely small flies necessarily used. The river is at present full of fish, and nothing but rain and a good flood is wanted to ensure the excellent sport. Mr. John Bright has been fishing farther up the river, at Tulcan Lodge, where he is the guest of Mr. Bass, M.P. The day after he arrived he caught one salmon, and has been taking one, and generally more, every day since. Mr. Bright is a keen sportsman. *Elgin Courier.*

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

THOMAS LOCKYER.—Of batsmen and bowlers we can boast of so many of first-rate skill among our professionals, that it would puzzle us to say which was the superlative. But of wicket-keepers, though we have several of great skill and experience, the one who holds the round position the most is Thomas Lockyer, who for years has held the post of wicket-keeper of the United All England Eleven. No one will contend against his claims. He is acknowledged both by the public and his brother professionals to be the best wicket-keeper that England ever possessed. Box, the great Sussex wicket-keeper, ran can say as ever possessed. Box, the great Sussex wicket-keeper, ran can say as ever possessed. Box, the great Sussex wicket-keeper, ran can say as ever possessed.

which he faces the swiftest balls, the extraordinary power of catching with his left hand, and the celerity of all his movements are such that we never witnessed in any other man. He is in his profession a phenomenon, and whenever he plays immediately attracts the attention of the spectators. Tom Lockyer, as he is familiarly called, is a native of Surrey, and was born at Wotton on the 1st of Nov. 1828. He was of very humble origin, and for years followed the trade of a brickmaker, which occupation is said to have given him the wonderful power possessed by his left hand. Like other great men, engaged in higher pursuits, Lockyer is the architect of his own fortunes. He has built his own fame, gained his honours and honours by his own energies and perseverance, and as he has won them well we can only hope that he will wear them long. A good cricketer is invariably a good batsman, and Tom is no exception to the rule, and in cases of emergency, when Surrey has required an extra effort, no man has pulled more matches out of the fire. His style as a batsman is anything but elegant, but it is very effective, and most always results in a good show of runs. As a bowler Lockyer lays claim to no pretensions, but it has often been remarked that when the most skillful have been played with the "high over men," it is always found that Tom's men are just on the spot where we may be wanted. Whenever Lockyer retires from his professional duties, he is safely assured it will be a long time before his eyes will be found. Surrey may, therefore, feel proud in her wicket-keeper will be found. Surrey may, therefore, feel proud in her wicket-keeper will be found. Surrey may, therefore, feel proud in her wicket-keeper will be found.



THE PRIDE OF THE THAMES CREW.

WINNERS OF THE CHAMPION FOUR-OARED RACE AT THE THAMES NATIONAL REGATTA.

the circumstance of its being held in London, promise to render this an extraordinary good show of pigeons.

GUINIA FOWLS.—The experiment of introducing guinea-fowl into pleasant coverts has been carefully tried. Eggs of the guinea-fowl have been substituted for those of pheasants, and the young, when hatched, were found to do well. But the experiment has always been a failure, from the guinea-fowls, as soon as they grow up, driving away the pheasants. There would be no difficulty in stocking a wood with guinea-fowl; but guinea-fowl and pheasants will not exist together conjointly.

OUR LOCHS AND RIVERS.

THE NESS.—After the thunder-storm on Thursday the barometer began to give way, and though little rain fell here until Sunday 12th, there was evidently a great deal in the west. The fish that was hanging about the estuary immediately turned to the stream, and though there was no increase whatever in the volume of water in the Ness, they knew instinctively what was the state of Ock and Garry. The nets at the Friars Shot were piled busily all Friday and Saturday, and with great success. Mr. Maclean, the lessee, has never seen so many fish on the move in the Ness; people assembled on the bridge in the morning, and the fish were seen in hundreds moving up the river. They were not generally of large size. Mr. Maclean also captured a great many fish in the Dochfour water. On Sunday morning the Ness rose considerably, and has since fully maintained its size, without increasing beyond the right limits for angling. Sportsmen are now busy at work, and have been very successful. Sir Joseph Hawley and party (three rods), landed 13 fish on Monday, and 11 on Tuesday. Mr. Denison, on the Holm water, had six on Monday, and eight on Tuesday. On Wednesday he had nine grise and a salmon. Mr. Baillie, of Leys, has not yet arrived, but on his water Mr. Affleck Fraser landed two grise on Tuesday. Captain Fraser, Moniak, killed three grise on Wednesday, on the lower water.

THE LOCHY.—Mr. Peabody, the American Philanthropist, and his friend, Mr. Lampton, have been fishing the middle part of the Lochy late. For a long time the river was miserably very low, and though

averages for 1862 and 1863 are as follows:—In 1862 he played 36 innings, obtained 449 runs, brought out his bat on 25 matches of 38 innings, and at that time was allowed to be the fastest trotting and in England. He stood fourteen hands and three half inches high and was matched to 16 lb. As soon as he arrived in England he was matched to 16 lb. and 17, 18, 19 and 20 lbs in one hour, and received forfeit. In 1864 he trotted at Liverpool 8 miles in 8 min. 32 sec. In June 1864 he trotted 50 miles with comparative ease in 3h. 50 min. Previous to his arrival in England he trotted at Long Island, U.S., against 2000, and after that 3 miles in 8 min. 20 sec. A great number of other matches have also been won by Jack Rossiter—viz. 16 miles in 60 min. But we trust the above list of performances are sufficient to establish his renown, and hope that Jack Rossiter will now be allowed to spend the remainder of his days in peace.

JACK ROSSITER.—This celebrated trotting colt is the property of William Green, Esq., Leeds, and was imported from America in 1859, and at that time was allowed to be the fastest trotting and in England. He stood fourteen hands and three half inches high and was matched to 16 lb. As soon as he arrived in England he was matched to 16 lb. and 17, 18, 19 and 20 lbs in one hour, and received forfeit. In 1864 he trotted at Liverpool 8 miles in 8 min. 32 sec. In June 1864 he trotted 50 miles with comparative ease in 3h. 50 min. Previous to his arrival in England he trotted at Long Island, U.S., against 2000, and after that 3 miles in 8 min. 20 sec. A great number of other matches have also been won by Jack Rossiter—viz. 16 miles in 60 min. But we trust the above list of performances are sufficient to establish his renown, and hope that Jack Rossiter will now be allowed to spend the remainder of his days in peace.

Constance, whose likeness we now give, is one of the most promising young horsemen of the day; his skill as a plover for the *Red* of Mr. Clarke, the respected Newmarket judge, has long been proverbial; and



THOMAS LOCKYER, THE UNITED ALL ENGLAND ELEVEN WICKET KEEPER.

(From a Photograph by M'LEAN and HARR, Haymarket.)

WOMEN CRICKETERS.—At Hockwold-cum-Whiton, on the 11th inst., eleven married played eleven single women, and beat them. The ladies' parties were dressed in jackets and trousers, and decorated with ribbons. Another match, Aug. 4, 1823, at Buckland, in Kent, the single won by 20 runs. The above instances are not the only ones of women playing at cricket, but they are sufficient to show they have participated in the game; and we feel assured that were they to return to it they would gain in health and lose neither their beauty nor delicacy. Yielding to fastidious notions of misalled propriety they sacrifice one-half the pleasures and enjoyments that constitute the happiness of existence.

AUGUST.

THE AMERICAN CHAMPION SCULLING MATCH.

